

manifestation of social integrity, a meaningful and socially valuable normative unit. Thus, law is an order of communication relations, arising because of the regulatory interpretation of various legal texts that have both verbal and non-verbal character.

As a kind of social communication, legal sphere is being built based on natural semiotic systems, which means the display / reproduction of the deepest presumption of communication. According to such approach, social and legal communications occupy a vital place among the types of communications: scientific, informational, artistic, moral, religious, linguistic, etc., and each of these areas has its own structure, its own social-mental space, peculiar types of subjects and addressees of communication.

Therefore, the theory of communication accumulates and integrates the results obtained using the theoretical arsenal of many sciences. It is their analysis and study that can become the basis for the development of legal communication tools, that is very important for the formation of a communicative culture of a lawyer, and then for increasing its level in the process of professional activity.

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THE ROLE OF LATIN TERMINOLOGY IN LEGAL LANGUAGE

Latinisms came into different languages, not only due to direct contact with Latin itself (for example, through educational institutions), but also through other languages. Currently, Romance languages, as well as English, use Latin legal terms with almost no change in their spelling structure. Legal texts use modern and Roman expressions. Latin formulas are called the “favorite folklore” of lawyers.

Many of the Latin borrowings belong to the so-called international vocabulary. It means that they are repeated in the languages of many peoples, united by common features of cultural and social development. For this reason, the principles and fundamental concepts of international law are set forth in Latin: *lex loci delicti commissi* (“the law of the place of harm”), *lis alibi pendens* (“simultaneous consideration of civil cases by courts of different states”), *pacta sunt servanda* (“treaties should be respected”) and etc.

For many languages, Roman law was the source of legal terms. Its distinctive features were the accuracy of the wording, simplicity and clarity. That is why it was formulated in European countries. Most Roman legal

terms have survived up to the present, having become the property of many modern legislative systems.

Today you cannot become a good lawyer without learning the Latin language. In jurisprudence, the Latin language is used, but mainly at a theoretical level. In practice, it has not so important role, since in modern times the legislation is developed much wider than in the days of Ancient Rome. It is because of this that the need to use the Latin language in the practical activities of a modern lawyer disappears. However, there are court cases that are one to one similar to those that were conducted during the time of Ancient Roman civilization. In this case it is very useful, important and necessary to know the content and title of that normative act or historical document, on the basis of which a court case is conducted. It is also important when the lawyer during the debate of the parties uses a certain popular expression, for example: “*Salus populi suprema lex*”, which literally means: “The good of the people is the highest law”, which will emphasize his professionalism and give him a status.

Studying Roman law and the Latin language, the future lawyer has the opportunity to penetrate the essence and spirit of law. The famous lawyer of antiquity, Tselie wrote: “*Scribe leges non est verva tenere, sed vim ac mentem*” (“Knowing the laws is not to understand their words, but to understand their strength and meaning”). It is the work with the primary source that helps to comprehend the power and meaning of law, and the vivid imagery, expressiveness and laconicism of the Latin language make this comprehension more successful.

Legal scholar-novelist Z.M. Chernilovskiy expressed the importance of Latin in jurisprudence very clearly: “Latin is necessary for mastering the terminology of the Roman legal inheritance, which makes itself felt in our days – first of all, its systematics, methods of adapting to the needs of a fast current business life, its creative spirit in general, not to mention the terminology, definitions, maxims and all that has entered the global law enforcement culture”.

The main part of Latin terminology in modern English legal language is the terms that came to us from Roman law in that form as they appeared. That is, words such as: legal capacity, judicial proceedings, etc. They are not formed from any specific words, but represent the actual term as it exists. Such words make up 60% of all terminology.

Another position (30%) is taken by the terms of adapted borrowing (FAS – divine law, the world order to which human laws must comply). At the very last stage (10%) there are terms borrowed with foreign impregnations: empire (lat. *Imperium* – fullness of power, order).

So we can say that most legal terms are borrowed from the Latin language, and more specifically from Roman law. Moreover, borrowings are of various types and make up a certain percentage.

In order to become a highly qualified specialist in the field of jurisprudence, you need to go through a very difficult path per aspera ad astra (“through thorns to the stars”), namely, to study Roman law and learn Latin.

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«ШКОЛИ – ПАРТНЕРИ МАЙБУТНЬОГО»: ІНІЦІАТИВА (PASCH) У НІМЕЧЧИНІ

На початку другого десятиліття XXI століття провідні країни світу реалізують власні стратегії розвитку, демонструючи при цьому, відмінну репутацію. Напис «Made in Germany» шанують повсюди як запоруку якості, символ інновацій, технічних переваг. Освітні ініціативи, технології майбутнього, наукові відкриття Німеччини визначають сучасний світ і потребують детального вивчення. В цьому і полягає актуальність цієї публікації.

Метою публікації є висвітлення провідних цілей та механізму діяльності ініціативи «Школи: партнери майбутнього» (PASCH) у Німеччині.

У лютому 2008 року Федеральне міністерство закордонних справ Німеччини започаткувало ініціативу «Школи: партнери майбутнього» (PASCH) (від нім. Die Initiative «Schulen: Partner der Zukunft»). Координацію цього проекту здійснює Міністерство, яке реалізує ініціативу спільно з Центральним відомством з питань шкільної освіти за кордоном, Гете-Інститут, Німецькою службою академічних обмінів та Педагогічною службою обміну Конференції міністрів культури і освіти. Так, нині PASCH об'єднує у всесвітню мережу понад 2000 шкіл з особливо тісним зв'язком із Німеччиною. Гете-Інститут опікується понад 600 школами PASCH в національних освітніх системах понад 100 країн світу (1).

Варто зазначити, що провідними цілями діяльності PASCH стає реалізація наступних перспектив, а саме:

- розширення горизонтів через багатомовність;
- перспективи через освіту;
- доступ до мови та освіти;
- спільний розгляд проблем майбутнього як міжнародне навчальне об'єднання (1).